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About \$60,000,000 is at present invested in England in the manufacture of motor wagons. About 250,000 men are employed in them, or as chauffeurs, etc., and their wages aggregate \$75,000,000 a year.

At Hoboken, N. J., a few days ago a German woman who cannot speak English was married to an Englishman who cannot speak German. It will be extremely discouraging if they don't get along well.

Prof. Shailer Mathews declares that, contrary to general belief, marriage is no picnic. That, of course, depends on the meaning you inject into the word picnic when you offer it as a good description of the married state.

For over a thousand years and without perfuming the mosque of St. Sofia in Constantinople has retained its fragrant odor of musk. The reason for this is that when the mosque was built musk was mixed with the mortar.

It must be disconcerting to President Zelaya of Nicaragua that after he has hurled a violently worded proclamation at Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, the three allies quickly recover and go right on fighting his little army. This is almost impertinence.

Disappearing paper is a novelty for use by those whose correspondents forget to burn the letters after their utility has ceased. It is steeped in sulphuric acid, dried and glazed, the acid being partly neutralized by ammonia vapor. It falls to pieces after a given time.

"Columbus," says a Chicago antiquary in Chicago Journal, "got a salary of \$320 a year—less than one dollar a day. His captains got \$180 a year each. His crew got \$2.25 a month. To equip the expedition that discovered America cost \$2,800. The total cost of discovering America was \$7,200."

In central Tennessee are large tracts of cedar, the berries of which serve to attain myriads of robins in the winter. One small hamlet in this region sends to market annually enough robins to return \$500 at five cents per dozen, equal to 120,000 birds. They are killed at night by torchlight with sticks.

Emperor William did a neat thing when he carried a bouquet of roses and lilies to Mrs. Tower, wife of the American ambassador, and called for the children, whom he engaged in friendly conversation. In fact, the emperor has a way of doing neat things occasionally. If he were an American he would probably shine in politics.

Great Britain and her colonies and the United States represent together the fabulous total of 111,000,000 English-speaking persons, figures which leave all competitors hopelessly in the rear. Germany and Russia occupy second place with 75,000,000 apiece, and France, Spain, Italy and Portugal follow, with 51,000,000, 43,000,000, 33,000,000 and 13,000,000 respectively.

Indications encourage the belief that the limitation of armaments will receive serious attention at the coming peace conference at The Hague. Though none of the great powers has expressed any desire to cut down its military equipment, there is reason to think the matter will be approached in the most friendly and liberal spirit. No doubt some of the countries now groaning under the almost intolerable burden of their war outfit would be glad of a good excuse to cut down expenses which are getting heavier all the time.

By experimenting with dying persons some Boston doctors have determined that the human soul weighs half an ounce or more. It ought to be easy, declares the St. Paul Dispatch, to rig up an apparatus to tell which direction the soul goes when it leaves.

The statement that Baroness Burdett-Coutts, after having held in life a fortune of \$15,000,000, left at her death an estate of \$393,000, shows that others besides Mr. Carnegie have determined to avoid the disgrace of dying rich.

Industrial Equality Between the Sexes is Inevitable

By LIDA McFEATERS,
President of Hat Trimmers' Union.

THE industrial conditions of to-day are such that the equality of woman with man is the only solution of a number of the most important of industrial problems. Women must have equal wages for the same work, equal hours of employment and equal conditions of labor. As the situation has been, and still is, woman has been the industrial competitor of man. She has accepted lower wages, longer hours and poorer conditions of labor than men by organized demand have been able to secure.

If that condition could prevail without change, it is clear that the progress of the male industrial worker would be retarded. If women can be employed to greater advantage to the employer through conditions that withhold from her certain rights which the men insist upon, it is easy to see that the universal cause of labor will suffer.

Male organized labor cannot submit without power protest to any such condition. It denies the justice of such a system, and insists that it shall be abolished. Thus it has come about that women wage-earners are organizing and have in some fields organized well. The goal at which the organization of the women workers aims is the industrial equality of women with men. Nothing less than that can satisfy the women, and nothing less than that can remove the menace to men. This industrial inequality which has existed has been due to the weakness of women on the one hand and to the thoughtlessness, on the other hand, of women who did not need to engage in industry, and accepted conditions of labor which made them formidable competitors with those who needed higher wages, more sanitary surroundings and shorter hours.

Many women, among whom the married women are the most numerous, still compete in this way with the wage-earning men.

Wherever women in industry have been effectively organized, it has been found by the employers that they sustain no loss because of the increased wage, the shorter hour and the more sanitary conditions which organized women workers receive over their unorganized sisters. That was the lesson which the employers learned from the results of organization among men, and it is being repeated in the case of women.

Industrial equality of women will bestow upon them economic independence. This independence will not, as some people believe, make women less capable home builders and home keepers. On the contrary, the experience of women in industry will broaden them in many ways, and, learning what the workaday world really is, with all its trials and tasks, they will have a far more intelligent sympathy with their husbands and a far greater capacity to make the home a happier and more helpful environment for them.

In this way men and women will know and respect and care for each other more intelligently than ever before, and this knowledge will remove the prejudices that have prevented the equality of women in other fields than that of industry.

Lida McFeaters

The Sovereignty of Self-Control

By DR. JOHN LEE ALLISON,
Washington Pastor.

very germ of true character. It is that which makes the difference between the man and the animal.

The mere possession of powers is not all that is necessary. One may have an intense personality, but a wise and proper use comes in as a most important consideration. Power, whether mental or physical, unless under wise direction, is a menace. The useful life is the controlled life. Self-control, then, is the evidence of a forceful character, and becomes an important element in a successful career.

As in physics, so in ethics, efficiency depends upon the measure of control. A locomotive may be thoroughly equipped, fitted with a strong and capacious boiler, plenty of water and steam up at high pressure. But it will be useless—yes, dangerous—unless through proper wheels, rods, cylinders, pistons and valves steam is admitted in obedience to the intelligent bidding of the engineer. Then the power is used to run on errands of humanity and pull burdens of commerce. The only useful machinery is the controlled machinery. The energy, power and zeal of mind and heart must be intelligently guided and controlled.

The times in which we live demand the courage of self-control, for the interests of society and kingdom of God plead for men and women of true heroism—a Christian heroism, inspired by a devotion to Christ.

Man's last and greatest victory is self-conquest. The only way to gain self-mastery is by making Christ master of self. There should be such a blast of the gospel trumpet that the world might hear the splendid words of the great apostle Paul: "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage." And again: "If the Son made you free, ye shall be free indeed." Do we want self-control? We must strive for it, asking God to aid us by the Holy Spirit. May we learn the grandeur of self-control and the majesty of self-mastery!

Marriage in Italy

By SIGNOR LINO FERRIAN,
Italian Sociologist.

Why does the signorina marry? In seeking the answer to this question I chose very young women for my experiments, directing my questions to 95 between the ages of 15 and 17 years, scattered all over Italy, with the following results: Five answered that they married in order to go out walking alone; ten in order to have a good time, in contrast with the austerity of their life up to that time; five in order to travel, seven in order to have homes of their own, and 67 for no reasons at all in particular. Three really didn't want to marry anyhow, while only four dwelt upon the joys of home and housekeeping. Only four had been educated properly in the school of the household! To the majority marriage seems to mean only freedom from the convent-like seclusion of the young girl, the getting out into the great world and seeing something of life. Our young women are nicely prepared for marriage!

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

WORLD MARKETS COMPARED WITH THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Before We Can Greatly Increase Our Nearly \$2,000,000,000 of Exports We Shall Be Obligated to Reduce Wages in Order to Lower the Cost of Production.

Approvingly the Washington Post quotes the Omaha Bee as warning, the interests that are clamorous for ship subsidy that "big foreign trade and highly protected domestic trade are inconsistent and cannot long exist together." The Post adds:

"Foreign trade means exchange of products, and it means nothing else. Before it can prosper, the duties on such products in the tariff schedules must be enormously decreased."

"So it is reduced to this: We must let the foreign trade slide or abandon tariff for protection only, with incidental revenue."

Neither the Bee nor the Post seems to have kept in mind the fact that a rather big foreign trade and a very big protected domestic trade are going so well together that in a little less than ten years of unbroken protection our foreign trade has practically doubled. Under a protective tariff we buy of foreign countries goods of the value of \$1,390,000,000 a year, and of these imports more than \$700,000,000 worth are competitive. Under a protective tariff we sell to the outside world of our products more than \$1,800,000,000 worth a year. This makes our total exchange of products amount to considerably more than \$3,000,000,000. If we should enormously decrease our duties on competitive products and abandon our tariff for protection with incidental revenue for a tariff for revenue with practically no protection, we should be paying a heavy price for such increase—if any—of foreign trade as might result from such a lapse backward to free trade. Could we afford to pay the price? Could we maintain our present purchasing power alike for foreign and domestic products after we had reduced the American standard of wage earning through the necessity of competing with the products of foreign payrolls averaging one-half the American payroll? Most certainly not. In such a condition we should doubtless by heavy wage reductions continue to supply our own necessities of the cheaper grades, but our purchases of foreign luxuries would fall off enormously as a consequence of a vastly diminished volume of wage payments.

We are inclined to agree with the Omaha Bee that a "big" foreign trade, a trade swelled to twice or thrice the current \$3,200,000,000 dimensions by means of heavy increases in our exports of manufactures, will never come while protection remains to guard a domestic market worth \$30,000,000,000. To put it another way, our country will never be able to monopolize the manufacturing of the world while our wage rate is kept at a figure more than double the wage rate of the rest of the world. If this is what the Bee means by a "big" foreign trade we are of the same opinion.

In order to quickly or greatly increase our exports of manufactures we should be compelled to lower our production cost; that is, our labor cost. Even then the desired result might not be realized. A general reduction of labor cost in the United States would inevitably be followed by a corresponding reduction of labor cost in every competing country. In consequence we should have a universal reduction of wages and standards of living, a universal decrease of purchasing and consuming power, while the fight for both domestic and foreign markets would continue unabated. The only difference would be that the contest would be conducted on a lower basis of labor cost. By so much the whole world would be the poorer. Nothing gained; much lost.

We do not think the American people will soon decide to purchase a "big" foreign trade at such a frightful cost. It is far more likely that we shall—with occasional lapses into "tariff reform" folly, such as the lapse of 1892, and the threatened lapse of 1908—continue to keep our wage standard and our standard of buying and consuming up to the protection level, while at the same time steadily increasing the bulk of our dealings with other nations because of a greater ability to gratify our tastes and desires for articles of foreign production. Is not that a more desirable result than to struggle for a "big" foreign trade that we cannot and ought not to get—for foreign labor as well as our own labor has a right to be employed—a trade that would cost far more than it was worth? There is not much doubt as to the reply of the voters to such a question.

Never Knew the Difference.

If the tariff is reduced and foreign competition allowed to enter it means that the foreign product will to some extent at least replace the home product, and to just that extent the American laborer will be injured, since the foreign workingman would get the labor, whereas the American had the job before. The man who wants to reduce the tariff for the purpose of "busting" the trusts is about as foolish as the Irishman on the street car who said, "Faith, and I played a good joke on the conductor. I gave him a nickel and kept me transfer and he never knew the difference."—Topeka Herald.

THE FARMER'S LARGE SHARE.

Remarkable Rise in Value of Agricultural Products in Ten Years.

Believers in the policy of protection have long had to combat the absurd but obstinate assumption that the farmers of the country are benefited in a purely inconsequential way by the imposition of tariffs on foreign manufactures and produce. It is singular that even to this day, in the face of such conclusive proof to the contrary, there should be found those ready to take the affirmative side of this free trade proposition, made ridiculous as it has been by the history of our own times. True, less is heard of it than in former years, but as long as prejudice and ignorance endure its abandonment may not be looked for.

The department of agriculture has recently thrown some light on the level of prices obtaining under a tariff designed "for revenue only" and a genuinely protective tariff. For the purpose of making a comparison which will be valuable for illustrative purposes, The Capital takes the figures just issued by the department and puts them side by side with the Orange Judd Farmer live stock census of a decade ago. The results are startling. For instance:

January 1, 1897 (under the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff) the average value of horses in the United States was \$33.35 per head. To-day, if the department of agriculture is rightly informed, that value is \$83.51. Under the Dingley tariff the American horse has more than doubled in value. Isn't this worth something to the farmer, especially when it is considered that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in the country, worth almost two billions of dollars?

Secretary Wilson's boys say that the value of the American milk cow has increased during the past ten or twelve years 50 per cent. The average heifer sold for \$21 and \$22 a head under our last tariff tinkering experiment. Now the average price is \$31 per head, and the milk cows of the country are worth a hundred millions of dollars more than those we had during low tariff times. Does this increase mean anything to the farmer, or is it a purely benevolent supposition?

Again, in January, 1896, in the very heyday of Wilson-Gorman, sheep were going begging at \$1.60 a head. Now, under a protective tariff which "does not benefit the farmer," the average price of sheep is \$3.54. At least that is what the agricultural department says. If anybody wants to quarrel with the figures as indicative of too great prosperity for the farmers who are being unmercifully robbed by the tariff, let him go to headquarters.

The contrast in the price of hogs for 1897 and 1907 makes mighty interesting reading for the tariff student, too. January 1, 1897, the average porker sold for \$4.13. Secretary Wilson says that the average price on the first of last January was \$7.62, and it is higher to-day than it was a month and a half ago. In the past ten years the American hog has almost doubled in value. The increase has come under protection and as a direct result of protection. It means millions to the farmer. It means college educations, pianos and furnaces and two-seated surreys and gasoline engines and electric lights and hot and cold water and bath rooms—every convenience and comfort and luxury for the farmer and his family. All this under the Dingley law, which "operates to enrich the few and makes the farmer pay tribute to the monopolist." Bah!

The farmer who keeps his milk and butter checks and his hog and steer receipts is not fooled. A ten-year memory is a good thing to have about the place, too.—Des Moines Capital.

WOULD BE A HEAVY HANDICAP.



Uncle Sam—And you propose to handicap me with that millstone in the struggle for commercial supremacy. I guess you'll have to have another think.

Our Purchases from Germany.

In large measure the Germans buy from us substantial and necessities and sell us goods and toys. This condition of trading makes it exceedingly desirable on the part of German merchants and manufacturers to secure an amicable arrangement of tariffs. We can get along better without their commodities than they can get along without ours. None the less, a tariff war between the two countries would be disastrous to both, and a proof of governmental blundering and incapacity.—Philadelphia Record.

Straws Show.

Speaker Cannon is on his way to Panama. That appears to make the talk of an extra session of congress to make a free trade bill for the benefit of Boston look like a vanished dream. There is no prospect of a session later in the spring, and the speaker does not waste his money for tickets that will expire if not used in time.



THE MAN AND THE BOTTLE



"I could kill him," said the Man. "Yes! Had I the means, the nerve, the requisite steadiness of hand and brain, he should not live. I have the wish."

"I'm here," said the Bottle. "But for him she should have been mine," said the Man. "Ah! I was winning her when he came between us, so smooth, so insinuating, so contemptuous of me, with his wealth and good looks. I hate him!"

"Have another!" said the Bottle. "I can imagine her at this moment, her eyes, her hair, her lips, her cheeks, her lovely form, and he, curse him! bending above her, perhaps caressing all that should have been my own. All that I longed for and dreamed of! I cannot endure it!"

"A trifle more," said the Bottle. "I will not submit so easily to the caprice of a changeable heart, nor to the scorn of any man. Never! Ho! Am I a weakling? Am I not strong, bold, resolute, ready to do, to dare, to have my way? Does not the blood leap through my veins, hot with the impelling cry of an outraged soul? To say the creature as one might kill a dog would be but right."

"That's the talk," said the Bottle. "I'll no longer hesitate," said the Man. "Bah! I shall strike. My muscles are like steel, my thoughts clear and resolute. Not long ago I trembled in my thinking, dreading the consequences! Pooh! Who cares for what may come. I can easily escape."

"Your glass is empty," said the Bottle.

"My revolver—no—the reports will be heard. Ah! but I'm cautious and cunning. This knife? Yes, it has the point of a needle, the edge of a razor, and the blade is long—long. It will plunge deep."

"Just the thing," said the Bottle.

"If I find them together. Ha! She discarded me. My love has turned to loathing. To make it complete would be grand—grand! Why not?"

"Splendid!" said the Bottle. "Another little swallow."

"I'll do it," said the Man. "They will be together. It is his night for calling. Always, the wretch, is there on a Sunday evening. In the arbor enjoying the moonlight—there shall I steal upon them, silently, slyly, relentlessly. It is well away from the house. No one will see me, nor hear me. I am ready."

"Just a drop more," said the Bottle.

"Oh! to think of it. I am laughing as never before. Ha, ha, ha! The fools. But I must not be merry, lest I grow careless. Let me see. It is now nine o'clock. By ten I'll be back. To arrange my windows, noisily, to shuffle about, to make my usual sounds of retiring, yawning, and moving the furniture, then to creep out—to creep in, who would not swear to my being in bed during the hour?"

"Clever," said the Bottle. "Drink to yourself. Very clever."

"I did it!" said the Man. "I did it! Both—God help me! I can hardly stand. I—I ran so. My nerves are like water. Quick! a drink!"

"I'm empty," said the Bottle.

"N—nothing left," said the Man. "I didn't, I couldn't have taken all!"

"You did," said the Bottle.

"What shall I do?" said the Man. "Oh! what, what? I am trembling, sick, helpless to think or act. I was seen—a man shouted from the barn as I fled. I cannot run any farther. I dare not stay here. I am a murderer. I must have been insane."

"Only drunk," said the Bottle.

"I hear steps. Steps!" said the Man. "Heavy steps outside. They have stopped. Some one is ringing. It is my death knell!"

"Quite likely," said the Bottle.

"Coming—up—the stairs," said the Man.

"Along—the hall. My—door?"

"Certainly," said the bottle.

"My knife—my bloody knife. I am lost—choking, dizzy. It is of no use. One is an officer. Gentlemen—I know. I give myself up. Take me? I committed the murder."

"I helped you commit it," said the Bottle.—Elliot Walker, in Ram's Horn.

Drink and Hard Times.

John Burns, the idol of British labor, speaking in the British parliament recently, declared: "We have so many penniless men largely because we have so many thirsty men. There are lots of men who cannot make both ends meet because they are always trying to make one end drink. It does seem to me that when this nation spends \$160,000,000 on drink, \$50,000,000 on sports in one form or another, and another \$50,000,000 on the direct or indirect consequences of both, we ought to be able to find employment and give sufficient wages to men to enable them to tide over bad times."